

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 5

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Official Action objects to the specification for containing an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. The specification has now been amended to delete "[http://](#)". The remaining references to the websites do not include an embedded hyperlink or other form of browser-executable code. Thus, Applicants submit that the objection to the specification is therefore overcome.

The Official Action also rejects all of the pending claims. In particular, the Official Action rejects Claims 46, 47 and 49-51 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,327,459 to Peter M. Redford, et al. Further, the Official Action rejects Claims 48 and 52 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Redford '459 patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,761,485 to Daniel E. Munyan. As explained in detail below, independent Claim 46 has been amended to further patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the cited references, taken either individually or in combination. In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present application and allowance of the claims.

The Redford '459 patent describes a remote control, such as for a television or a personal computer, that includes a base and a detachable insert. The insert may be a booklet, an advertisement, a business card or the like and may be inserted into the base. The base includes buttons or other switch-like elements such that by attaching the insert to the base and then pressing a certain portion of the insert, a respective button or other switch-like element is actuated. In turn, the base transmits a corresponding signal to the host, such as the television, the personal computer or the like, such that a corresponding image or display is presented. The base is adapted to receive a number of different inserts. In order to determine which insert has been mounted to the base and to correspondingly permit the signal created by pressing certain portions of the insert to be properly interpreted by the host, the insert generally includes a predetermined pattern, such as a barcode. The base can have a corresponding sensor, such as a barcode scanner, for reading the predetermined pattern carried by the insert and for providing signals to the host identifying the predetermined pattern. As such, the host can determine that the particular insert

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 6

that has been mounted to the base and can correspondingly interpret the signals indicative of the portions of the insert that have been pressed. The host can therefore respond differently even if the same button has been depressed if different inserts are mounted to the base.

By way of example, an optical disk may include an insert. As such, the optical disk can be installed along with a number of other optical disks so as to be in communication with the host. The insert of a respective optical disk can then be attached to the base. The scanner of the base can read the predetermined pattern carried by the insert and can transmit a signal to the host conveying the predetermined pattern of the insert. Based upon a predetermined pattern, the host can determine the particular optical disk that corresponds with the insert. As such, the signals provided by the base to the host in response to the user depressing certain portions of the insert will cause the host to present corresponding portions drawn from the optical disk that is associated with the particular insert.

The Munyan '485 patent describes a personal electronic book system. The book system opens to provide two facing page-like, touch-sensitive display screens. The display screens include a number of icons. By selecting an icon, the user can control the display that is presented by the book. For example, the user may select a book, magazine, newspaper or the like such that the book system then displays its table of contents and then the user can read page-by-page or go directly to a particular page by making a selection from the table of contents. The book system provides for additional material, such as printed or multimedia material to be downloaded from a remote server, termed a "bookstore." Additionally, older material, such as books, newspapers or the like that have been read, can be deleted. The book system includes a security circuit that includes a unique personal electronic book security identification code that is used in conjunction with an individual user identification code to identify a particular personal electronic book system to the remote server.

In contrast to the cited references, independent Claim 46 recites a hand-held portable electronic display device for viewing protected information, while independent Claim 50 recites a method for viewing protected information in a hand-held portable electronic display device. The hand-held portable electronic display device of independent Claim 46 includes an electronic display for viewing protected information, a memory coupled to the display for storing the

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 7

protected information in an encrypted format and for storing a first decryption code associated with the protected information. The hand-held portable electronic display device of independent Claim 46 also includes a removable cover physically attached with the display, a tag affixed with a cover including a second decryption code and circuitry coupled to the display and the memory and capable of: (i) reading the first decryption code from memory and the second decryption code from the tag if the cover is physically attached to the display, (ii) comparing the first and second decryption codes and (iii) decrypting the protected information stored in memory and displaying the decrypted protected information in an unencrypted format on the display if the cover is physically attached to the display and if the first and second decryption codes are compatible. Similarly, independent method Claim 50 includes the step of reading a first decryption code from memory that is included in the hand-held portable electronic display device. The method of independent Claim 50 also reads a second decryption code from a tag affixed to a removable cover if the removable cover is attached to the hand-held portable electronic display device. Finally, the first and second decryption codes are compared, and the protected information that is stored in memory is decrypted and displayed in an unencrypted format on the hand-held portable electronic display device if the first and second decryption codes are compatible.

With respect to the rejection of Claims 46 and 50 as being anticipated by the Redford '459 patent, Applicants initially note that the Redford '459 patent does not describe a hand-held portable electronic display device to which both independent claims are directed. While the remote control of the Redford '459 patent is designed to be hand-held and portable, the remote control including the base and the insert, does not comprise an electronic display device since the remote control does not provide any type of electronic display. Instead, the remote control communicates with a remote host, such as a television or a personal computer, to provide for a display on the host. The host, however, is not hand-held or portable in the manner set forth by independent Claims 46 and 50.

In order to further amplify this marked distinction between the claimed invention and the Redford '459 patent, independent Claim 46 has been amended to further define the display on which the protected information is viewed to be an electronic display. In this regard, the Official

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 8

Action had referenced the insert and, in particular, the leaves of a booklet that is attached to the base as providing the display. As recited by the independent claims, however, the display is not provided by a book or otherwise in a hard copy, but is an electronic display on which the protected information is viewed. Thus, the Redford '459 patent does not describe a hand-held portable electronic display device having an electronic display for viewing protected information.

The Redford '459 patent also fails to teach or suggest that the hand-held portable electronic display device includes a memory for storing protected information in an encrypted format, as also recited by independent Claims 46 and 50. In contrast, the remote control of the Redford '459 patent does not store the protected information and, instead, the Redford system contemplates that the host will store the protected information.

Moreover, the protected information that is stored by the host is not stored in an encrypted format, as recited by independent Claims 46 and 50. In this regard, the Official Action indicates that the information stored by the host is encrypted since the information is accessed only after matching a predetermined pattern carried by the insert with an associated pattern assigned to the stored information. Applicants submit, however, that the identification of the stored information to be displayed by means of a predetermined pattern carried by a corresponding leaflet does not teach or suggest that the information itself is encrypted and correspondingly does not teach or suggest that the codes represented by the predetermined pattern carried by the leaflet and associated with the stored information are decryption codes. Instead, these codes are utilized to identify, but not decrypt, the stored information. In this vein, Applicants note that encryption is well understood by those skilled in the art to be the transformation of data into a form unreadable by anyone without a decryption key. In contrast, the Redford '459 patent does not teach or suggest that the stored information is encrypted in any manner. As such, the Redford '459 similarly fails to teach or suggest the step of, and the corresponding circuitry for, decrypting the protected information stored in memory prior to subsequently displaying the decrypted protected information, as also recited by independent Claims 46 and 50.

For each of the foregoing reasons, amended independent Claims 46 and 50 are not taught

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 9

or suggested by the Redford '459 patent. Since dependent Claims 47-49, 51 and 52 include by dependency at least the same recitations as a respective one of independent Claims 46 and 50, the Redford '459 patent also fails to teach or suggest these dependent claims for at least the same reasons as described above in conjunction with the independent claims. However, several of the dependent claims include additional recitations that are also not taught or suggested by the Redford '459 patent and that provide additional bases for patentability.

In this regard, dependent Claims 47 and 51 recite the step of, and circuitry for, clearing the protected information from the display if the cover is removed from the display. The Redford '459 patent does not teach or suggest clearing the protected information from the display. While the Official Action points to Figure 7 and alleges that the removal process would trigger button 202 to cause a reset/clear signal to be issued, Applicants note that the reset line 16 is not directly electrically connected to button 202, but is, instead, connected to a capacitor C2. In any event, nowhere does the Redford '459 patent teach or suggest clearing the protected information from the display, such as the display presented by the host (which is the only display contemplated by the Redford '459 patent), upon removal of the insert from the base.

As noted by the Official Action, the Redford '459 patent does not teach or suggest all of the recitations of dependent Claims 48 and 52. In this regard, dependent Claims 48 and 52 further recite that the hand-held portable electronic display device includes a receiver for wirelessly receiving into memory the protected information in an encrypted format along with the first decryption code. As such, the hand-held portable electronic display device and associated method of dependent Claims 48 and 52 are capable of wirelessly downloading protected information in an encrypted format along with the corresponding decryption code. Since the Redford '459 patent does not teach or suggest the additional recitations set forth by dependent Claims 48 and 52, the Official Action combines the Redford '459 patent with the Munyan '485 patent. Applicants initially submit, however, that the Redford '459 patent and the Munyan '485 patent cannot properly be combined.

In order to properly combine references, a teaching or motivation to the combine the references is essential. *In re Fine* 337 F.2d 1071, 1075 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In fact, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has stated that, "[c]ombining prior art references without

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 10

evidence of such a suggestion, teaching, or motivation simply takes the inventor's disclosure as a blueprint for piecing together the prior art to defeat patentability -- the essence of hindsight." *In re Dembiczak* 175 F.3d 994 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Although the evidence of a suggestion, teaching or motivation to combine the references commonly comes from the prior art references themselves, the suggestion, teaching or motivation can come from the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art or the nature of the problem to be solved. *Id.* In any event, the showing must be clear and particular and "[b]road conclusory statements regarding the teaching effect of multiple references, standing alone, are not 'evidence'." *Id.*

In the present application, the requisite motivation or suggestion to combine the references is lacking. As noted by the Official Action in conjunction with the wireless receipt of protected information by the hand-held portable electronic display device of dependent Claims 48 and 52, the Munyan '485 patent does describe downloading additional printed or multimedia material from a remote server to the personal electronic book system. As described above, however, the Redford '459 patent does not teach or suggest downloading any type of information to the remote control. Instead, the remote control merely serves to provide signals to the host indicative of the insert that has been attached to the base of the remote control and to identify those portions of the insert that have been depressed by the user such that appropriate information can be displayed by the host. There is therefore no teaching or motivation to combine the Redford '459 patent with the Munyan '485 patent and its disclosure of a technique for downloading printed or multimedia material since the remote control of the Redford '459 patent, without any type of display or other output device, could do nothing with any downloaded information even if it were possible to download the information from the host to the remote control.

Even if the references were to be combined, however, the combination of the references still does not teach or suggest the hand-held portable electronic display device and associated method of dependent Claims 48 and 52, respectively. In this regard, the Munyan '485 patent does describe a technique by which the security identification code associated with the personal electronic book and the user identification code associated with the user of the personal electronic book are considered prior to downloading material to the personal electronic book. As

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 11

recited by dependent Claims 48 and 52, however, the information that is wirelessly download to the hand-held portable electronic display device is protected in an encrypted format and includes a first decryption code. While the Munyan '485 patent does describe the initial check of a security identification code and a user identification code, the Munyan '485 patent does not teach or suggest that the information that is downloaded to the personal electronic book is protected in any manner, such as by being in an encrypted format. Moreover, the Munyan '485 patent does not teach or suggest that a first decryption is downloaded along with the information, and the downloading of any type of encryption code with the information would seem spurious in the Munyan system since the Munyan '485 patent does not teach or suggest utilizing a decryption code for any purpose. Thus, even if the cited references were combined, Applicants submit that the combination of the cited references likewise fail to teach or suggest dependent Claims 48 and 52 for the foregoing reasons.

As described above, the Redford '459 patent, taken either individually or in combination with the Munyan '485 patent, does not teach or suggest the hand-held portable electronic display device and associated method of the claimed invention. As such, Applicants submit that the rejections of Claims 46-52 are therefore overcome.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and the remarks presented above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the present claims of the present application are in condition for immediate allowance. It is therefore respectfully requested that a Notice of Allowance be issued. The Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney to resolve any remaining issues in order to expedite examination of the present application.

CLT01/4644914v1

Appl. No.: 09/441,271
Filed: November 16, 1999
Page 12

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR § 1.136(a), and any fee required therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0270.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLT01/4644914v1